

New Technologies in Disinfection and Sterilization

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Dennison, PDI

Outline

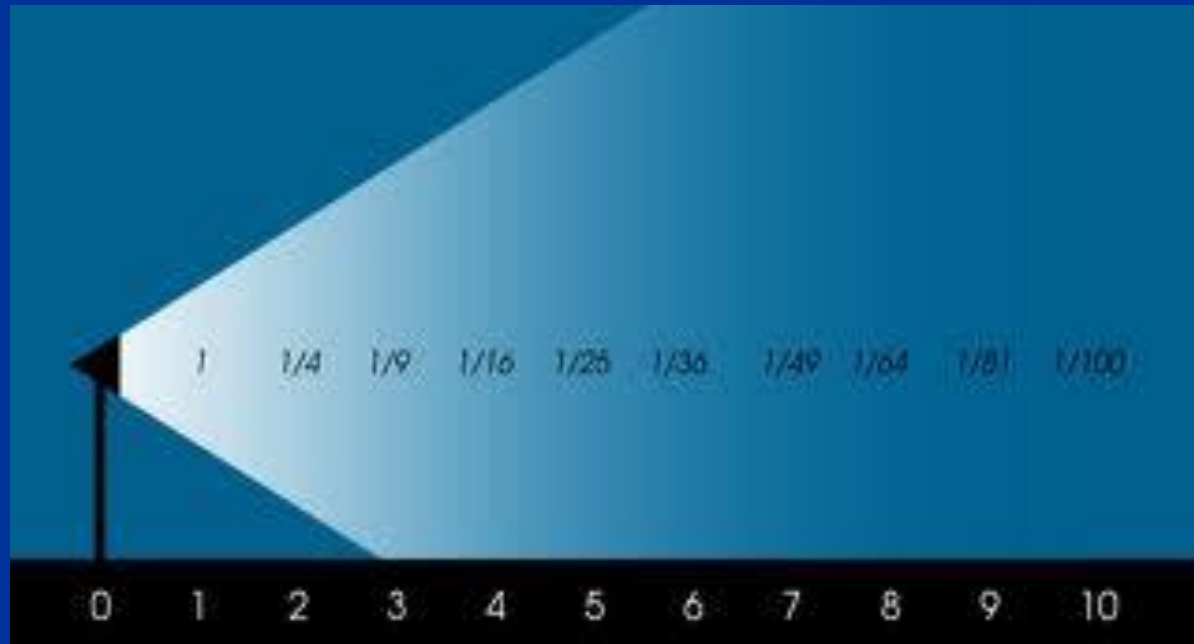
- Expanding applications of UV-C
 - Automation, proximity, UV-C by light-emitting diode (LED), low-intensity devices used while people are in the room
- Spray products
- Continuous disinfection
 - High-intensity visible light, UV-A
- New monitoring tools

Decrease in irradiance with distance

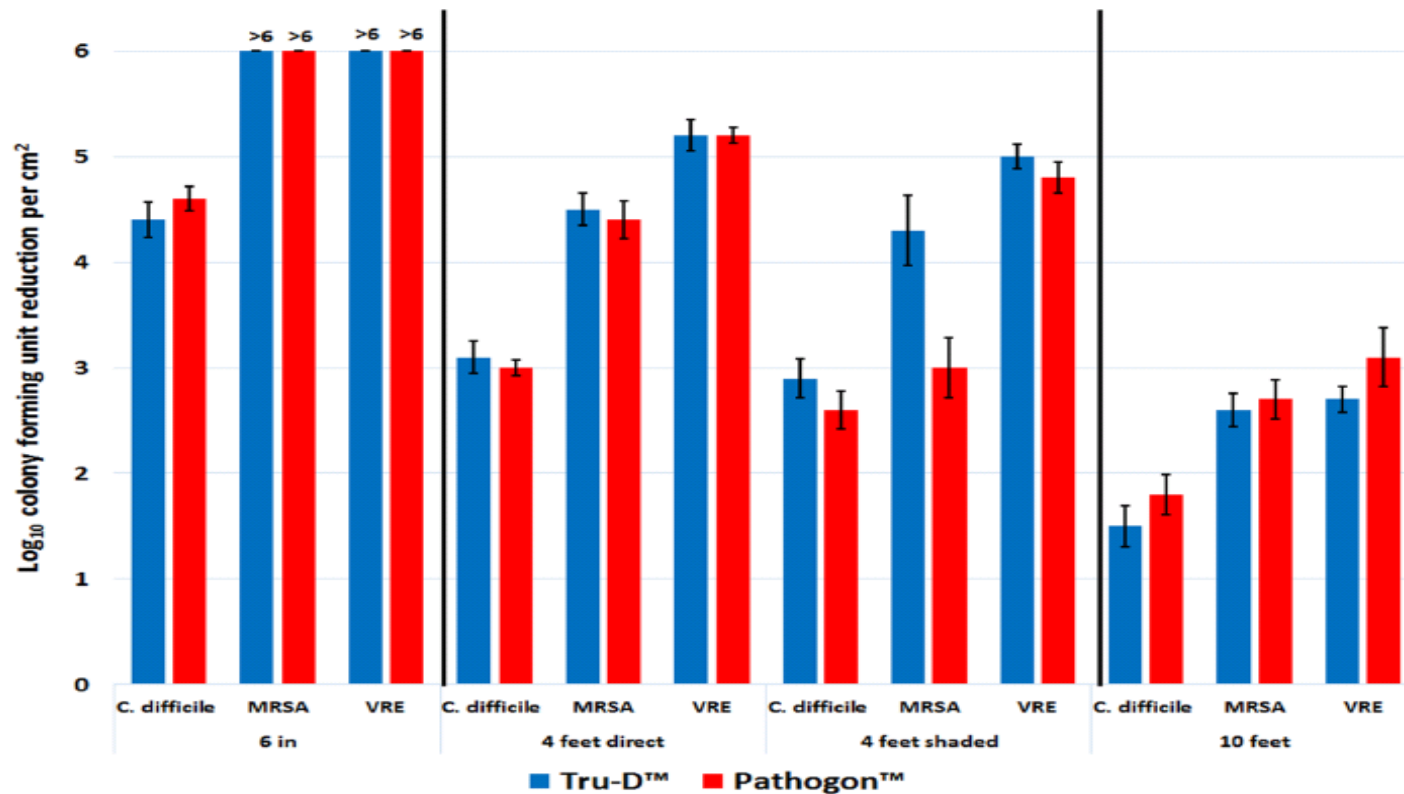
- Inverse square law: Irradiance $\sim 1/\text{distance}^2$

Relative
irradiance

Distance



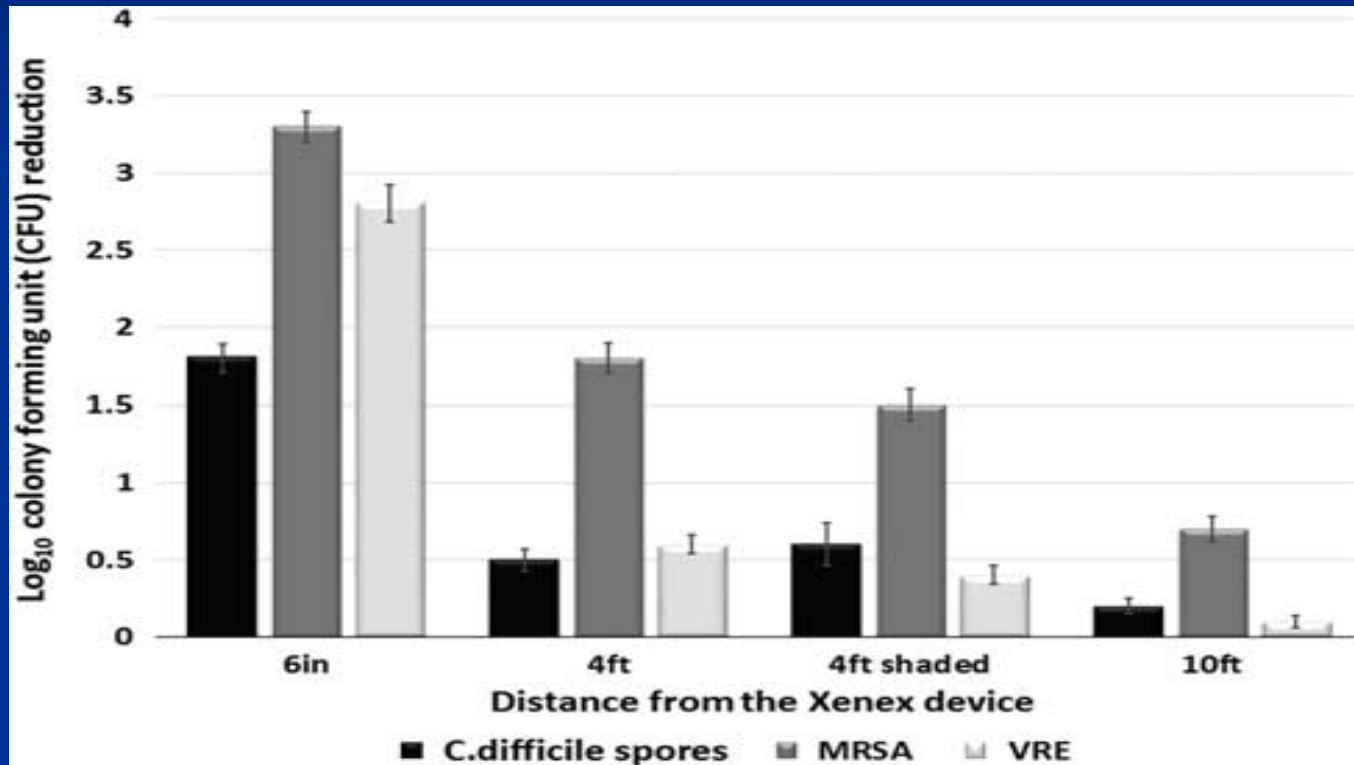
Effect of distance and shading



Test conditions: steel carriers, inoculum spread to cover 1 cm²
4 feet from device with direct exposure, 41 minutes

Nerandzic MM, et al. PLoS One 2014;9:e107444; Rutala WA, et al. ICHE 2010;31:1025-29
(~1 log less reduction in areas with indirect UV exposure)

Effect of distance on the efficacy of a pulsed xenon UV device



Test conditions: glass slides, inoculum spread to cover 1 cm²
direct exposure, 10 minutes exposure, shaded = under bedside table

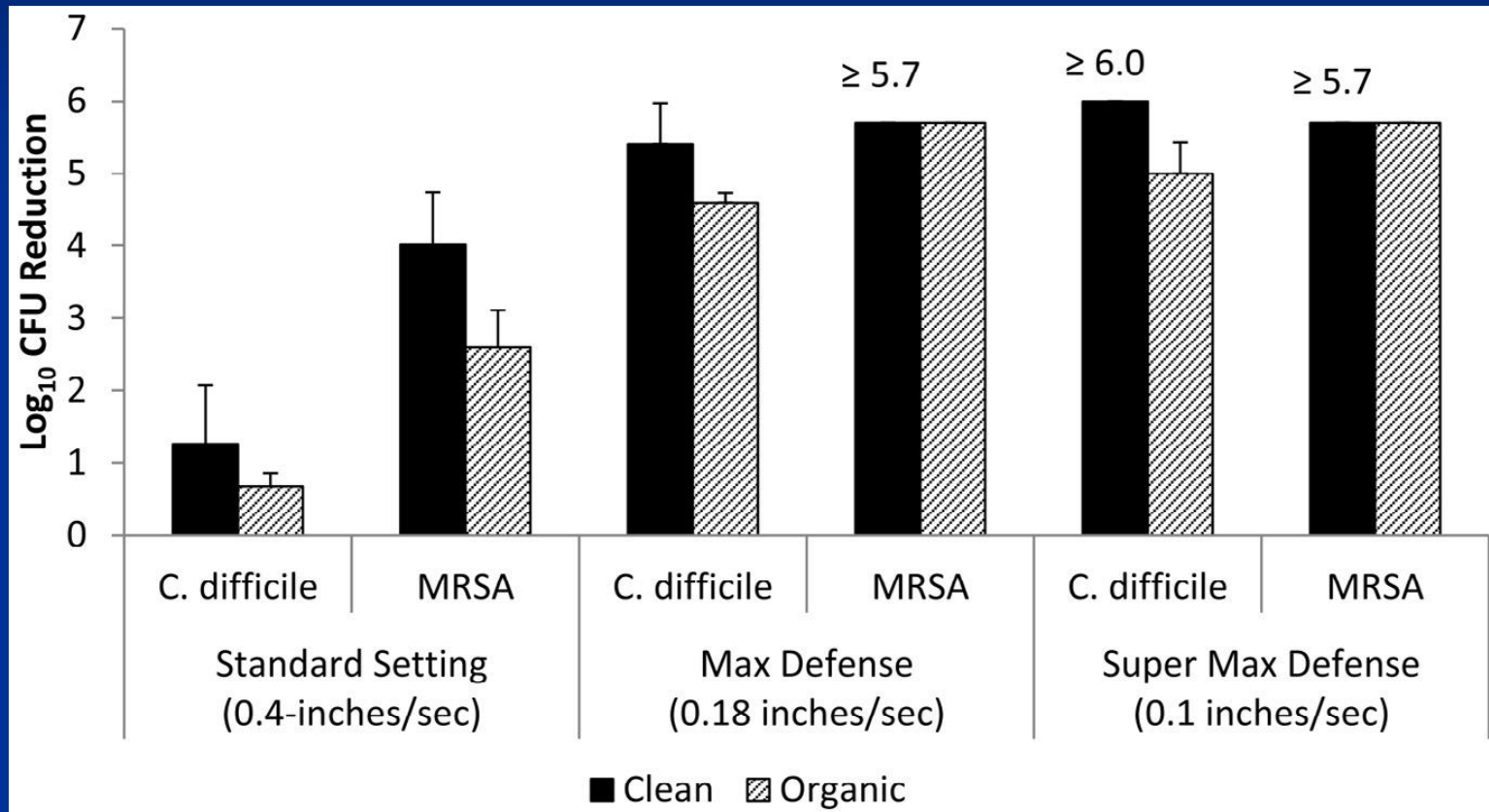
Disinfection of mobile hand held devices



- Enclosed box
- Conveyer belt (.4 in/sec)
- UV-C in close proximity to mobile handheld devices
- Time for disinfection: cell phone, 15 sec; iPad 50 sec

Matthew JI. Evaluation of an enclosed UV-C device for decontamination of mobile handheld devices. Am J Infect Control 2016;44:724-6

Log reductions with UV box used for disinfection of hand held devices



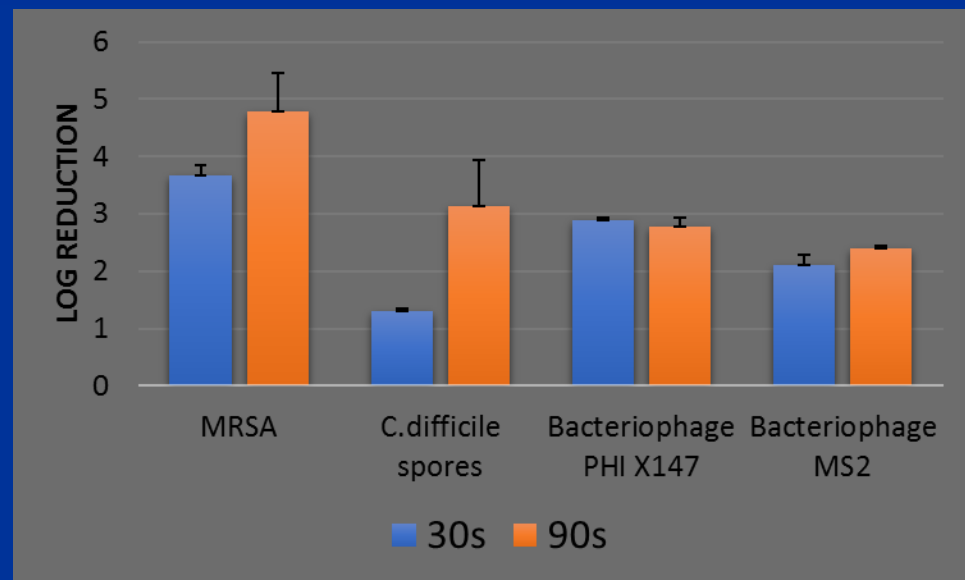
Matthew JI. Evaluation of an enclosed UV-C device for decontamination of mobile handheld devices. *Am J Infect Control* 2016;44:724-6

Keyboard decontamination

Keyboard with automated
UV-C decontamination

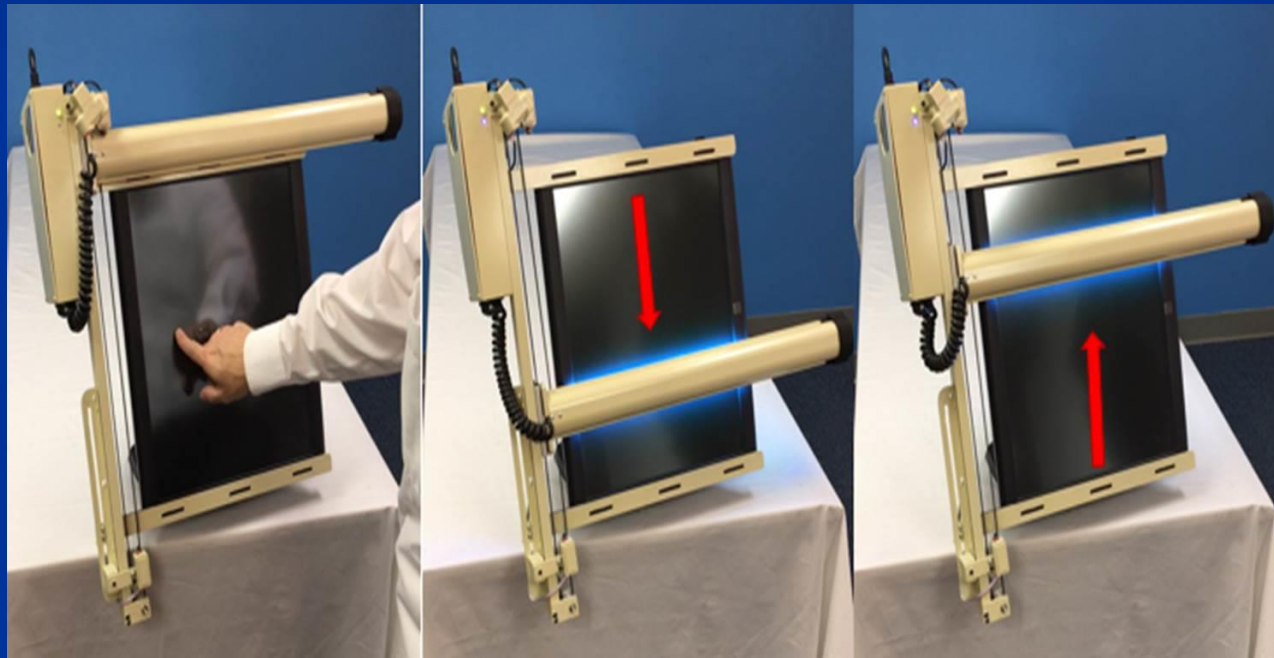


Log reduction MRSA



Alhmidi H. Evaluation of an enclosed UV-C Radiation Device for Decontamination of Keyboards SHEA 2018.

Automated touchscreen decontamination with UV-C



Alhimidi H. Evaluation of an automated ultraviolet-C light disinfection device and patient hand hygiene for reduction of pathogen transfer from interactive touchscreen computer kiosks. *AJIC* 2018;146:464-467

Shared pens and styluses

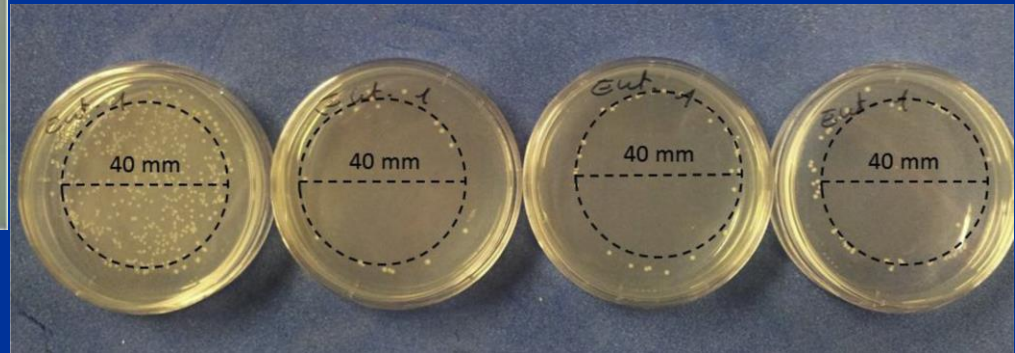
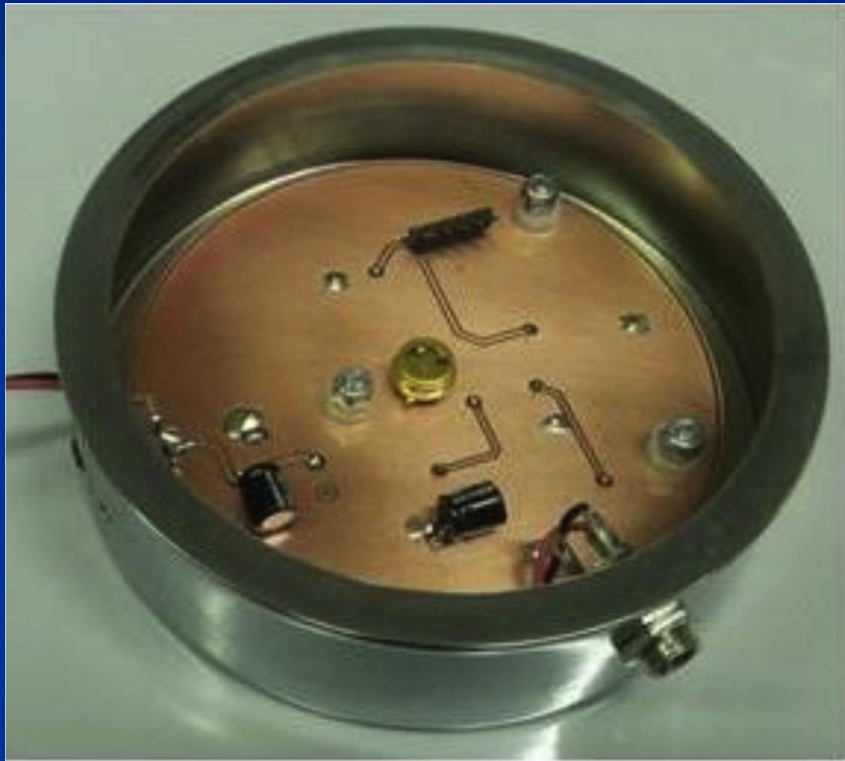
- Pens and styluses are often shared in healthcare settings
- Inoculation of a shared pen in a waiting room resulted in dissemination of a benign virus throughout the clinic¹
- An LED (light-emitting diode) UV-C device was effective in reducing pen contamination²



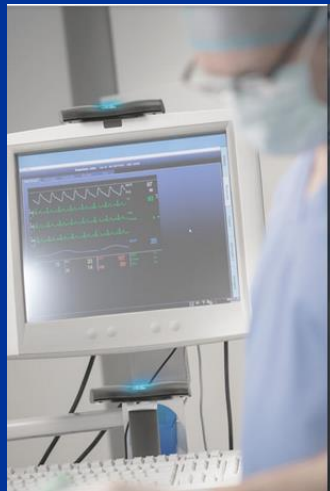
<https://youtu.be/JqsQWpT62rw>

1. Reynolds K. The dynamics of microbe spread via hands and fomites throughout an outpatient clinic. ID Week 2017; 2. Cadnum JL. Unpublished data.

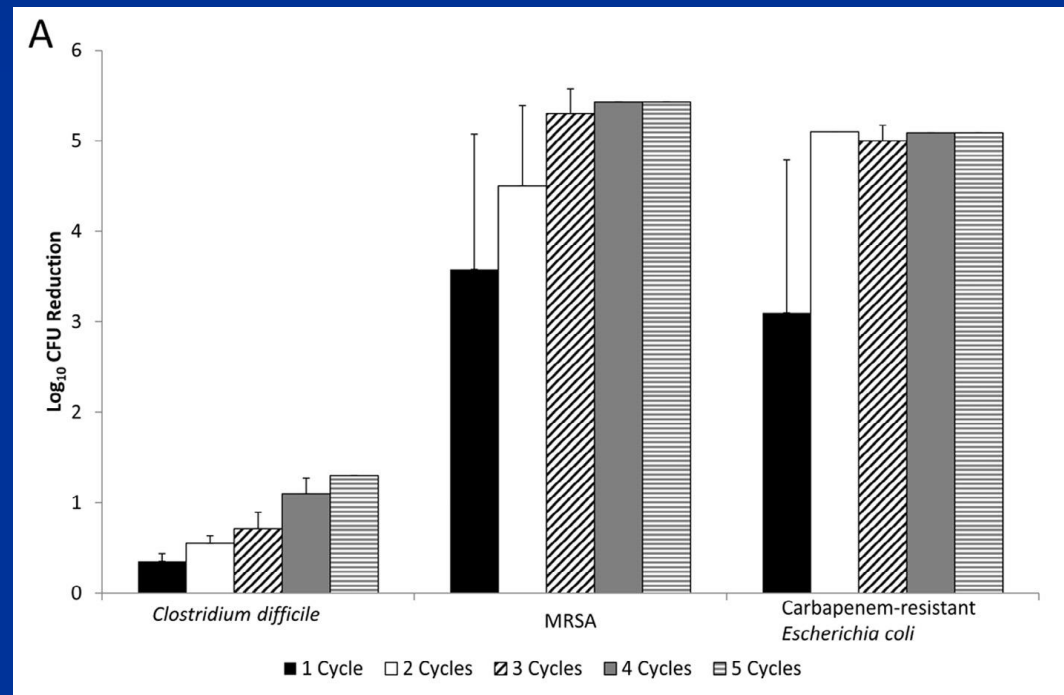
UV-C emitted by light emitting diodes (LEDs) for stethoscope decontamination



Low-intensity UV-C for keyboard decontamination



Reduction 4 inches from bulb



Shaikh AA. Evaluation of a low-intensity ultraviolet-C radiation device for decontamination of computer keyboards. Am J Infect Control 2016;44:705-7

Spray products



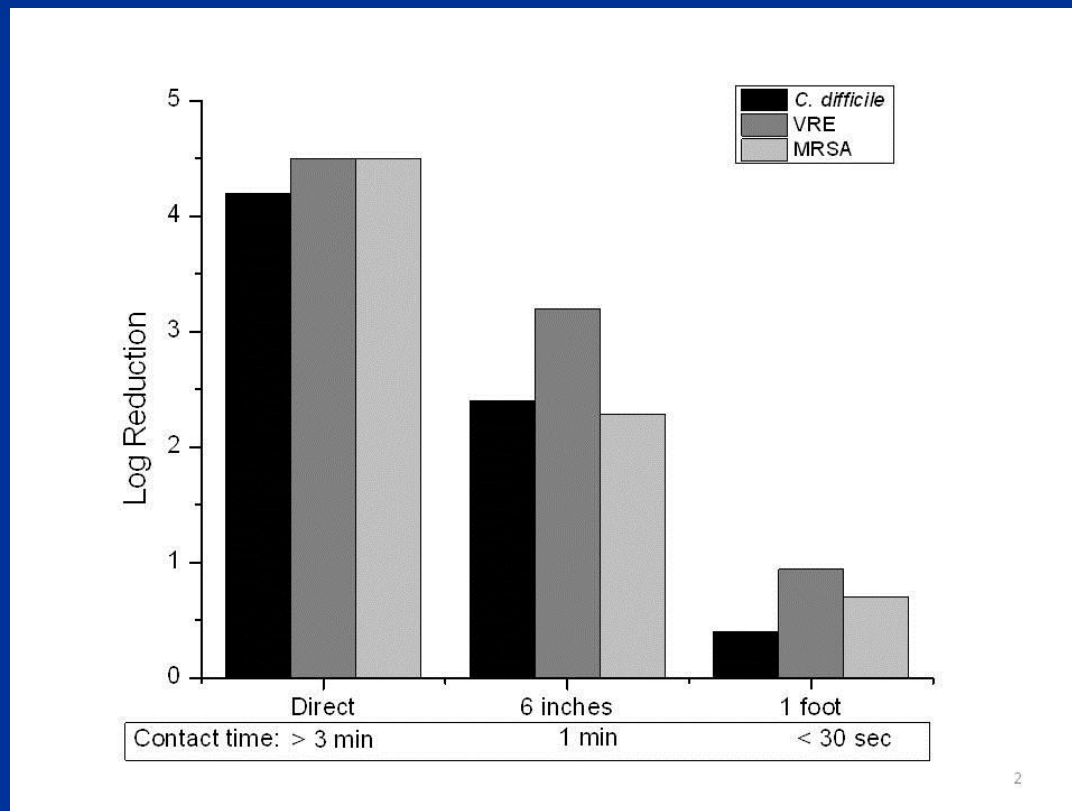
Hydrogen peroxide mist



- Sporicidal
- Requires protective equipment
- Operator dependent

Limitation of spray products: Inadequate application reduces efficacy

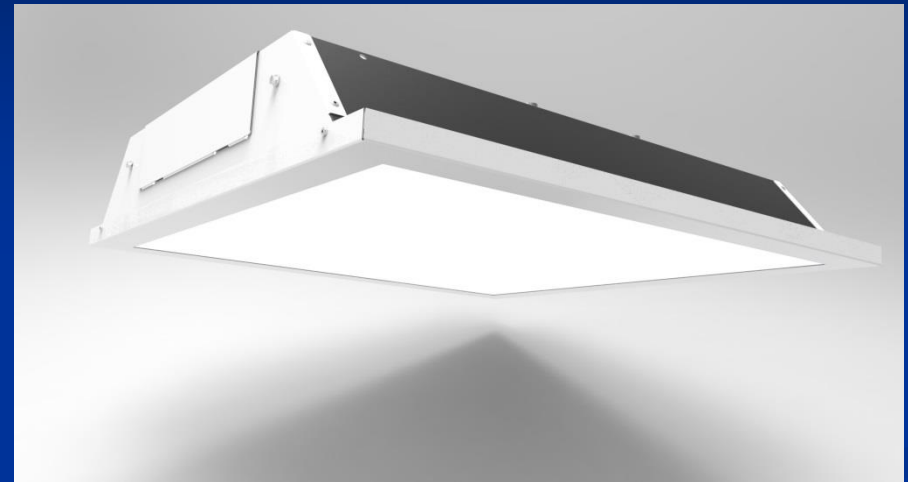
Effectiveness of a spray product versus distance from direct point of spray



Continuous disinfection

High-intensity visible light

- Blue-violet light (~405-415 nm) generated through light emitting diodes
- Safe to use in occupied rooms
- Replace standard lighting
- Limited effectiveness (0.5 to 1 log reduction in MRSA and *E. coli* in 24 hours)

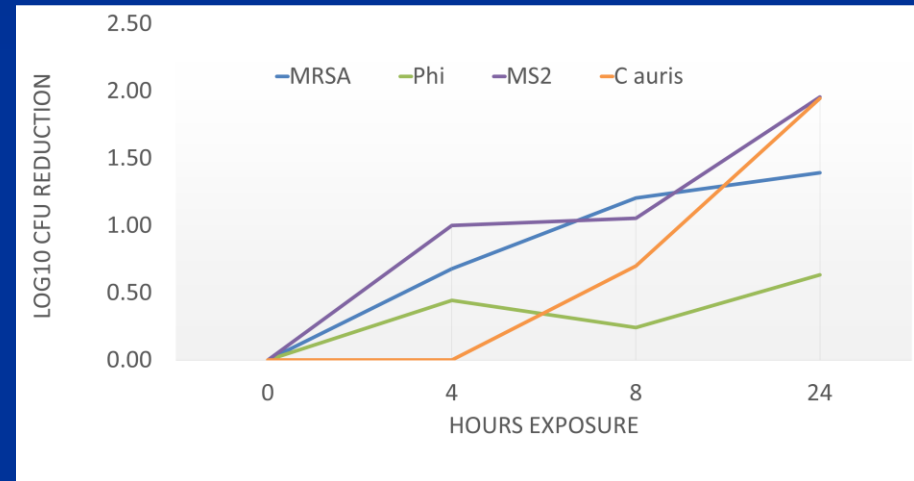


Maclean M. Environmental decontamination of a hospital room using high-intensity narrow-spectrum light. *JHI* 2010;76:247-51; Bache SE. Clinical studies of the high-intensity narrow-spectrum light environmental decontamination system, for continuous disinfection in the burn unit inpatient and outpatient setting. *Burns* 2012;38:69-76; Maclean M. Sporicidal effects of high-intensity 405 nm visible light on endospore-forming bacteria. *Photochemistry and Photobiology* 2013;89:120-6; Dai T. Blue light rescues mice from potentially fatal *P aeruginosa* burn infection: efficacy, safety, and mechanism of action. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2013; Cadnum JL. Efficacy of a Visible Light Disinfection System Against Healthcare-Associated Pathogens. *SHEA* 2016.

Ultraviolet-A light (315-400 nm) for continuous room disinfection

UV-A

- Proposed as a safe method to provide continuous disinfection in occupied rooms up to 8 h per day
- At the intensity proposed for use in patient rooms (3 w/m²), MRSA, *E. coli*, and bacteriophage MS2 reduced by >1.2 logs after 24 hours



Monitoring cleaning

Fluorescent markers

Phil Carling



Fluorescent marker on a toilet seat after housekeeping cleaning



1. Carling PC, et al. Clin Infect Dis 2006;42:385-8;
2. Carling P, et al. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2008;29:1035-41;
3. Carling P. Am J Infect Control 2013;41:520-525

Low-cost fluorescent marker: Tide free & gentle laundry detergent



Fluorescent marker spray

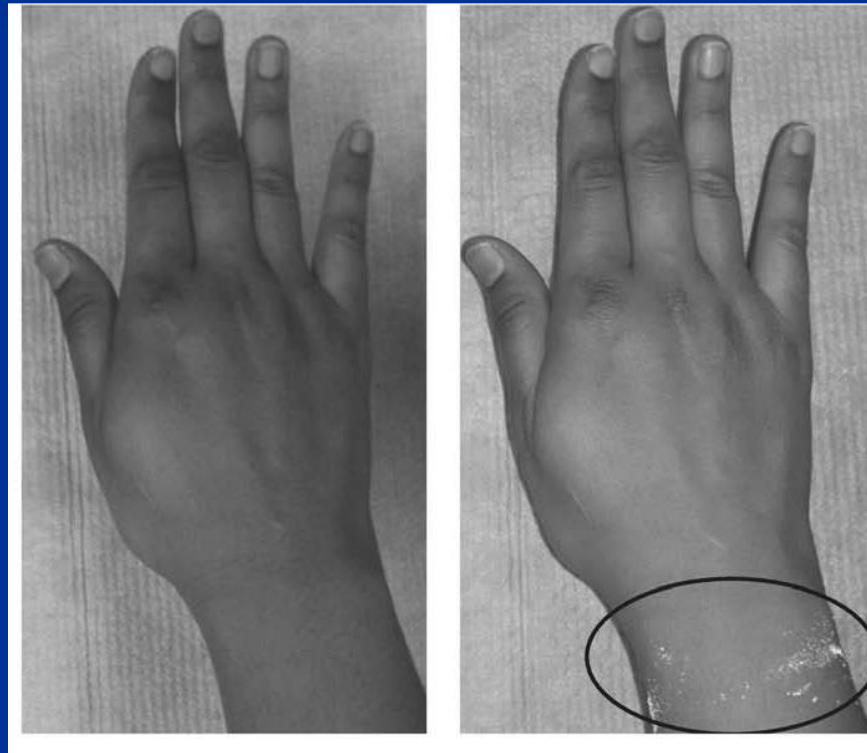
- Liquid spray fluorescent marker
- Detected by black light
- 200 sprays per tube



A novel reflective marker visualized by flash photography

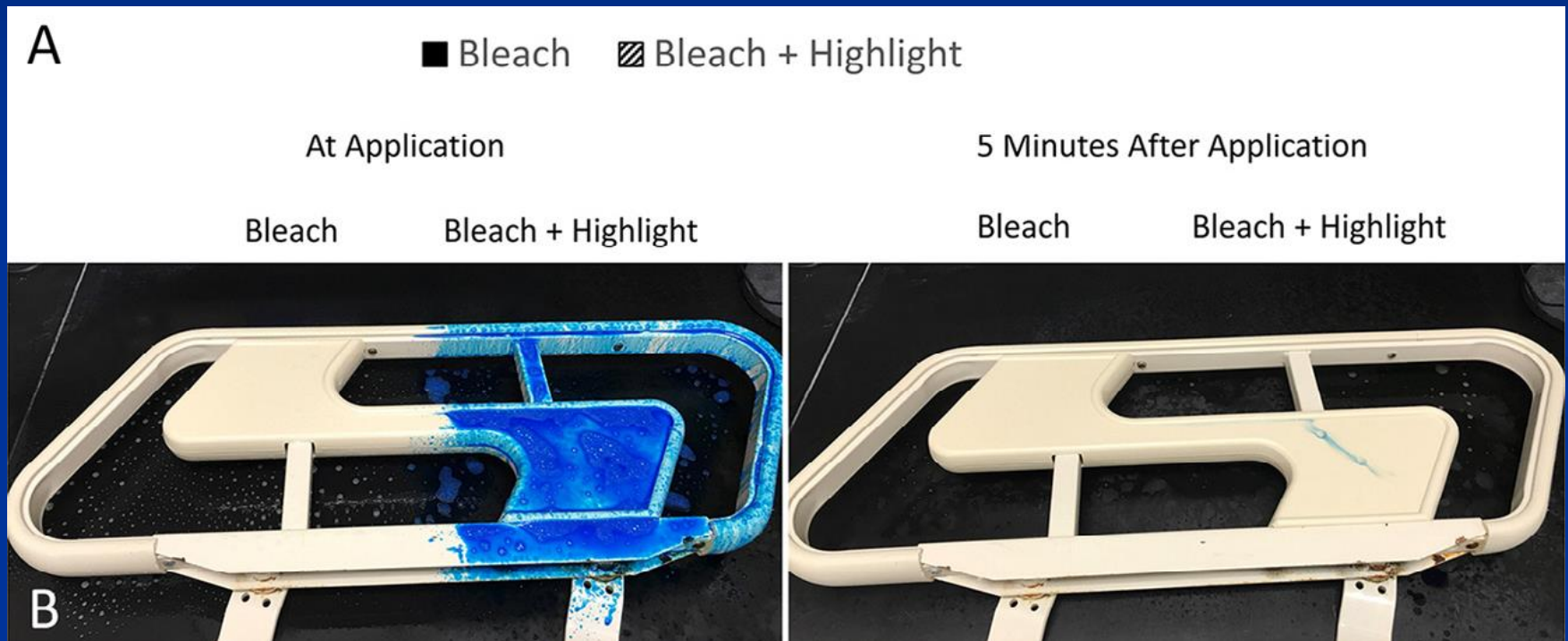
No flash

With flash



Tomas ME. Utility of a Novel Reflective Marker Visualized by Flash Photography for Assessment of Personnel Contamination During Removal of Personal Protective Equipment. ICHE 2016;37:711-3

Chemical additive to colorize chlorine-based disinfectants to improve visualization



Mustapha A. Evaluation of novel chemical additive that colorizes chlorine-based disinfectants to improve visualization of surface coverage. *AJIC* 2018;46:119-121.

Summary

- Application of UV-C expanding beyond hospital rooms
 - Automation, proximity, LEDs, low-intensity devices used while people are present
- Spray products
- Continuous disinfection
 - High-intensity visible light, UV-A
- New monitoring tools